

# PEOPLE'S TRUE GLORY

Mr. Kincaid's Subject  
Yesterday.

## NEED OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

That Eat Out the Heart of a  
Nation—Hope Lies in Youth  
of Land.

At Central Union Church yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. Kincaid spoke on "The True Glory of a People." He took as his text Matt. 23: 1-5. "For whosoever the carcass is, he will destroy the body, but he cannot destroy the soul. He said in substance: In the words of Christ is pictured the disintegration of society, the breaking up of the forms of life and government, the destruction of the nation. There will come a time, he says, of great desolation, of confusion and fear, the firmament of life as before a storm. In the words, there is a day of judgment, and its symbol is the vulture. When the vultures are gathered together, there is the end of the world. At a certain stage of destruction becomes inevitable, there is a law against every species of life that works as swift and unerring as the flight and instinct of the vulture. It is the first duty of God to keep his people clean, and the judgments that come upon corruption are in reality the forces, the evidence of God's holy thoughtfulness for his creature.

But to the great question, is there a way out of the supreme question for every human being is, What sort of a life is it, and does he reign? To that question the reply of the noblest souls is always the same, "The Lord reigns, let us be glad!" That is to say, the life of God is such that it should be the life of the earth to know that God is in the center of all activity, and he is righteous. "The soul of the universe is just."

Now, then, is the first truth that it is the duty of Christ's church to be the sure result of corruption, and corruption is the sure prelude of judgment. The vultures do not gather where there is no carcass. As Christ, it is even so in the world. There are certain laws, which as the rising of the sun, in the morning of the world, the sun may be ignored but which cannot be evaded, and which sooner or later will make their presence felt in every

low true this is in relation to individual righteousness. It is not without meaning that holiness and righteousness are the same root and have a similarity of significance. Every man is he who has absolute health and soul and body. He has fullness of himself. His passions are in his hand. He lives a life of society, and the consequence is that for the joy of life last long, and the life is preserved even unto old age. But let a man give himself over to the passions of the body, and the result is corruption and decay. It is the sure prelude of universal experience that the wicked man does not live long, and his days, notable exceptions may be, but that is the rule in the great question. The vital forces of the body are wasted in the pursuit of pleasure.

The vultures of retribution sent from the odor of moral corruption, for there is there, the corrupt frame of a man who is dead in trespasses and sin. We know that this is the case, for there is no chance in the calculation of the working of the inevitable law that "where the carcass is, there the vultures are gathered together;" the vulture is simply the winged agent of God that waits on moral corruption.

Look at the working of the law, among nations, for it is of a nation that Christ speaks. There have been two tremendous influences in our own times. In the South, slavery was fast becoming a national conscience. For centuries there was a wickedness of slavery or retribution. Every man was bound to witness to an ungodly property. But there were some who in the North that recognized the signs. In vain the warning was given, in vain Lowell and Whitier and Wendell Phillips sounded their voices in the ears of a heedless nation. They recognized the deep, abiding law, that where the carcass is, there the vultures gather together.

Then, at last, the hour came when the vulture received the mysterious summons, and before the righteous indignation of a regenerated people the poison of slavery was swept away forever. More striking is the case of the South in the last empire. Every man in those days that Paris had seen the moral plague spot of Europe, that the legacy of a legalized unrestrained licentiousness was being passed on to the very bone and sinew of the people. But few saw the vulture in the cloudless sky, awaiting its hour.

France never seemed stronger, her more brilliant, her power more feared than in the hour when the vulture was in the air. "On to the front!" None supposed it possible that in a few short weeks a nation boasting of the most advanced armaments of Europe would be crushed into utter helplessness and defeat. But as the days wore on, there could no longer be any doubt that the vultures were gathering to work. Corruption was there; a rotten court, a rotten capital, a rotten army. In a single day the empire fell. We need to bear in mind that all this was done in our own national life. I sometimes think that there are signs that we, too, are growing ripe for the judgment of God upon corruption. There are vices which are eating out the heart of the people that have gone to the vultures upon our social, economic and political life.

When the love of righteousness ceases to inspire a people when public virtue is abandoned, and the old fear of God and the sense of duty are exchanged for a selfishness, then nothing can be done but to wait for the vultures. It is the younger citizens of our country that these lessons most need to be learned.

The future of Hawaii, the future of the Church of Christ in these Islands, the future of our larger America is in your hands. You must make the mer-

chants, the legislators, the orators of the future. What sort of a world are you going to make of the world of tomorrow? If you are to be the saviors of the future, you must first ground yourselves on the belief that God reigns, that he is righteous, and that the only greatness of an individual or a state is righteousness.

Go forth, then, and proclaim the reign of righteousness; declare that what is morally wrong cannot be socially, economically or politically right; declare that ceaseless warfare against drunkenness, profligacy, lust, gambling, and all the vices which spring from an immoral use of money. Live to build up the Hawaiian and the America of the greater soul and the larger life. Rejoice that there is a higher will than ours at work in the world; that there is a force that makes for righteousness, that, mightier than armies and more potent than political parties, shapes the destinies of states, and overrules the designs and purposes of men. His judgments are beneficent. Let us praise him for them, and from hearts devoted to the right let the old litany rise: "We praise thee, O God, we acknowledge thee to be our God."

### SENATE AND HOUSE.

**Perkins Introduces an Indian Famine Resolution.**

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Mr. Perkins of California presented a petition from organizations and individuals of his State, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India, and he asked that it be referred to the committee on appropriations. He was not, he said, in possession of sufficient information to enable him to prepare a proper resolution dealing with the question. In 1897 he had asked for and procured a ship to carry to India provisions donated by the people of California, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa. Provisions aggregated 4,000 tons. No official acknowledgment had ever been received of that donation, so far as he was aware. He hesitated now, therefore, to press a resolution looking to the relief of the people of India, lest the Government of Great Britain might not look with favor upon the action of Congress in sending to India unsolicited aid, as it might not look with favor on a friendly intervention by this Government in the South African war.

### The Race Line in Voting.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections today had under consideration Senator Pritchard's resolution declaring exclusion from the privilege of franchise because of race to be unconstitutional. The committee decided to recommend the adoption of a substitute directing the committee to investigate whether the exclusion is antagonistic to the constitution. The substitute passed the committee by a party vote, and it is agreed to by the Senate the investigation will be undertaken by the committee. The resolution is predicated on conditions in North Carolina, but considerable interest is manifested in it by Senators from the Southern States. The resolution brought from Mr. Hale of Maine a bitter attack on Great Britain. He demanded to know what England had been doing for her starving millions in India while she was pouring out unlimited treasure to crush two republics in Africa.

Mr. Perkins said he did not wish to debate that question, but he did wish a careful committee report on the memorial. It was sent to the committee on appropriations. For the conferees on the naval appropriation, Mr. Hale reported another disagreement on the subject of armor plates, surveys and courses of studies at the Naval Academy. He said there was an absolute deadlock between the conferees of the two houses, and he expressed a desire that Senators state their views freely in order that the Senate conferees might have the benefit of their opinions and suggestions.

### Proceedings of House.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Without preliminary business, at 11 o'clock today, the House resumed the debate on the resolution proposing an anti-trust amendment to the Constitution.

Owing to the early hour of convening, there were few members present, and the debate opened quietly and without incident. Mr. Boreing of Kentucky was the first speaker.

Mr. Fleming of Georgia reiterated the charge that the Republicans had no intention of putting through both houses either the resolution or the Littlefield bill.

Mr. Hamilton of Michigan said if there was to be control of trusts it must be exercised by the Federal Government, and a constitutional amendment such as was proposed in the pending resolution was essential.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada said he agreed with the minority that the proposed constitutional amendment was a makeshift, intended to meet a political emergency, and without serious intention of finally being incorporated in the Constitution. But he said he differed with the minority as to what should be done. He would vote for it, because he believed the Federal Government should have enlarged powers rather than it should not exercise any power at all.

He appealed to the Democrats to join in passing the resolution and sending it to the Republican Senate. Let the Senate, he urged, take the responsibility of the measure.

Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts defined a trust as a "business bastard," which Mr. Hanna could not palm off as the result of thrift, push and fair dealing of the American people.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio devoted a few minutes to explaining that the failure of Ohio Republicans to nominate Attorney General Monnett in Ohio did not indicate that they were opposed to the prosecution of trusts. Mr. Monnett had had two terms, and it was the well-established rule that no man should be a candidate for that office a third time. Besides, he said, Mr. Monnett was not a candidate for reelection.

### UNNECESSARY LOSS OF TIME.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank of Winterport, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here, and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at work." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents.

### A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says Geo. E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use and a complete cure speedily followed. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents.

# PROGRESS OF CHINA

Missionary Discourse  
By E. W. Thwing.

## CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS

Old Customs Passing and Country  
Developing Through Western  
Influence.

Rev. Edward W. Thwing preached the missionary sermon last evening at the Central Union Church from the text, "Behold, there shall come from far, and, to these from the north and from the west; and from the land of Sinim," Isaiah 60: 1, 2.

As we look out over the great mission fields today we feel convinced that the Kingdom of God is being set up throughout all the earth. Great nations are learning to bow before Jehovah King. Our text gives promise that China, too, will come.

Among the feudal States in China during the seventh century, B. C., that of Ts'in was the most powerful. It afterwards gained the whole Empire. From this Ts'in has come the name of Sina, or China, for all ages and nations.

The word China is unknown in China except as the missionaries in teaching English have taught it to the natives. The name they give it can be interpreted as "the Middle Kingdom." They think they occupy the middle of the earth, and that all other nations are merely dwelling on the edges. Their most respectful term to designate a foreigner is "the ocean men." China toward her ocean turned toward the rear, toward her once magnificent position. She esteems that which is old, seeks to follow the teaching of the ancient sages—Confucius and others.

### GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

About two years ago I stood on the Great Wall of China, which stretches for 1,500 miles over mountain and plain, and looked off to the south, where lie the sixteen provinces of that vast empire. What life and changes have gone on through the centuries in that ancient kingdom! The wall itself is a monument of man's labor. It was built 20 years before Christ, by him who called himself "the first emperor." It was 35 miles in building, and is today one of the wonders of the world (15-20 feet high, 15 feet wide at top). It was this same emperor who issued orders for the "burning of the books," wishing all records destroyed, that history might begin with him.

Today the eyes of the world are on Peking, or the "City of Nine Gates." It has been a capital city, not always of the empire, since 690 B. C. It has the finest wall of any city in the world—fifty feet high and forty feet wide at the top. As I walked through the great southern gate, with its tower over 100 feet high, it seemed like going through a tunnel. The massive wooden doors are shut every night. From the wall we had most extended views of city and wall, gate and towers, temples and pagodas, and beautiful "Prospect Hill" in the distance.

### REAL LIFE OF CHINA.

But leaving our places on the wall where we have looked with wonder on the altars of heaven and earth, where Emperors have worshipped the supreme, and where stood the temples of heaven with its dome of blue, now destroyed, we descend to the real life of that busy city, a life of toil and ignorance. Oh, the dirt and dirt of Peking! It stays by one inside and out; and when it rains, oh, the mire! The sewers are open pools by the roadside, and woe to the man who falls upon his donkey into the gutter if he cannot swim. It may well claim to be the dirtiest city in the world. Travel in Peking requires much patience. If you have an appointment for dinner with a friend, start the day before. A ride in a Peking mule cart is not soon to be forgotten; no springs to ease the jolts over the uneven stones. Take a donkey if you prefer; I did so.

### DONKEYS IN PEKING.

Leaving good old Dr. Martin's house early in the morning to visit about Peking, I felt in the best of spirits. The good old Doctor introduced me to my donkey. He said: "Some donkeys are easy riders, and some are not. The one I have written a poem on the subject." "I hope you have a good one." I left him at his door but soon found I had the other kind. Of all the vibrating or jumping machines, the donkey would take the prize. Five minutes was enough to loosen every bone in my back. I stopped in at my nearest friend's house and had the animal changed.

The second one was not much better; the vibrations had more of a side motion, but my heart failed me as I went off to get on my back. It was with great satisfaction that on reaching the Peking University I was able to bid him good-bye and make the rest of my journey about town on a bicycle. This is a good illustration of the old methods. It is good advice when traveling in China, "If you are in a hurry, walk."

### CHINESE RELIGIONS.

After other notes about Peking, Mr. Thwing spoke of the old religions of China. Confucianism, the religion of the scholar; Buddhism, with priest, the Taoism, the religion of devils, monastery, charms, etc.

The Chinese have great faith in charms. They pass the time of day about them and carry them in the form of cash about their persons. They have charms for literary merits in the shape of a large cash with square hole. "May he become a graduate of the degree," is the inscription. Also charms to keep off evil—"Mt. devil" on right; "Thunder queen" on left. Inscription top to bottom, "May the gods of evil devils, bring good spirits and kill evil." drive away bad sickness and ever protect health; we respectfully wait upon the "Old Ruler," above, to quickly issue this decree. Another reads, "May heaven, earth and all things have no animosity." Sage and magic sword and "Health escape evil." Other charms for wealth and long life, reading "May gold and jewels fill thy house."

Mr. Thwing spoke of Fung Shin, or the wind and water superstition. Pagodas are built to keep the good luck from leaving a place.

### CHANGES OF PRESENT DAY.

All these things give us some idea of China of old as she has been and is today in a great measure. But China is changing, and the changes are largely for the better. Many of her people are learning to turn from the old and receive the new. Books and papers are being carefully read. Western learning is reaching even far into the interior. Railroads, telegraph, electric lights, are found within the bounds of the "Middle Kingdom." A missionary at the great conference recently held in New York speaks thus of the advance movement:

"Two recent events go to show progress in China. One was the coming out of two years ago of a book edited largely by foreigners and advocating a complete change in the people's attitude toward foreigners. Western learning and the Christian religion. The next thing was the issuing of the reform edicts by the Emperor. The missionaries could hardly believe it possible. The abolition of the essay test in the public examinations was another. That was abolishing a custom established for ages. You know China selects her public officials by competitive examinations. She is the home of civil service. But we missionaries found that the matter of examination was not such as to make the men selected best

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qualified to administer public affairs. It was the writing of an essay or a poem of ability to quote from the old Chinese masters.

The next edict emptied the temples of their priests and idols for the purpose of turning them into schools for Western learning. The fourth edict was the establishing of a great university; the next the establishing of the Translation Board, a patent office and an order to protect foreigners and missionaries.

### SPIRIT OF REFORM.

These show the spirit of reform and advance in that great empire. It may be checked for awhile, but it will go on. With the Bible in one hand and the book of science in the other, China can become one of the leading nations of the world. There are now over one hundred thousand converts in China, many of them earnest, zealous and true. Some of them by their devotion and piety would put us to shame. China is awakening. There is an open door of opportunity there. It is the church's privilege to go in and labor for and with Christ. Let us all have a large share in this great work. God speed the day when spoked bells shall ring throughout the length and breadth of this ancient land.

### THE WORD

If a Honolulu Citizen About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at, touching the truth of these cures, they can't doubt the following or it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kaplani, "ark, this city, says:—"I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands 15 years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations, necessitating my being out at all seasons, were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says Druggist J. Goldsmith, V. N. Etnen, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family, both for ordinary coughs and colds and for the rough crouping, whooping, and find it very efficacious." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents.

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